

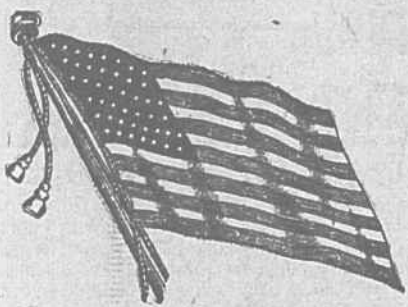
PEACE HOVERS OVER THE LAND

Spanish Cabinet Approves Protocol and Authorizes Cambon's Signature

GIVING THE UNITED STATES DOMINION Over Palm and Pine and Guaranteeing a Free Government

TO THE OPPRESSED COLONIES OF SPAIN

Our "Far Flung Battle Line" will now Rest on its Well-Earned Laurels, for the Conditions of the Protocol Call First for a Cessation of Hostilities, to be Followed Immediately by the Occupation of Manila and San Juan by our Troops, who will Hang up Their "Bruised Arms for Monuments"—Will be Some Necessary Delay in the Evacuation of Havana and Other Spanish Strongholds in Cuba—It is Expected that the Protocol will be Signed in Washington To-day.



And the Star Spangled Banner in Triumph Shall Wave, O'er the Land of the Free, and the Home of the Brave.

MADRID, Aug. 11.—10 p. m.—The government has received the protocol and the cabinet council rose at 9:40 p. m., having approved it.

The government will wire M. Cambon to-night empowering him to sign the preliminaries of peace.

MADRID, Aug. 11, 10:30 p. m.—The day has been diplomatically one of the busiest since the outbreak of the war. There have been no fewer than three cabinet councils, in addition to various diplomatic conferences. Though the text of the protocol was not received until the evening was well advanced the government had been made fully acquainted with its contents through Paris.

The matter was practically settled, as already cabled, at the cabinet meeting this afternoon, and the receipt of the actual document therefore, only required a meeting of the cabinet for a formal acceptance.

Ministers adhere to the statement that the protocol contains no modification of the original terms, but only new suggestions.

They expect it will be signed at Washington to-morrow (Friday) and that a suspension of hostilities will be announced.

Duke Almodovar de Rio, minister of foreign affairs, assures the correspondent of the Associated Press that the negotiations for the peace treaty will take place in Paris, but he says the commissioners have not yet been appointed.

The terms of the protocol will not be published until the instrument has been signed.

WHAT WAS EXPECTED

At Washington—The First Act After the Signing of the Protocol Will be the Cessation of Hostilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Associated Press bulletin from Madrid, announcing that the Spanish cabinet had approved the peace protocol and that the French ambassador would receive instructions to sign it, was very gratifying to the administration, but it was expected such would be the course of the Spanish government.

It is confidently expected that the signatures will be affixed to this document to-morrow and immediately thereafter both governments will begin carrying out its provisions.

THE FIRST WILL BE THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, FOLLOWED IMMEDIATELY BY THE OCCUPATION OF MANILA BY GENERAL MERRITT AND THE UNITED STATES TROOPS UNDER HIS COMMAND, THE OCCUPATION OF SAN JUAN IN PORTO RICO BY GENERAL MILES, AND THE EVACUATION OF THAT ISLAND BY THE SPANISH FORCES.

IT IS BELIEVED THAT THERE WILL BE DELAY IN THE EVACUA-

TION OF HAVANA, MATANZAS AND OTHER SPANISH STRONGHOLDS IN CUBA, AS SOME DIFFICULTIES ARE ANTICIPATED IN ARRANGING FOR A PROPER FORM OF GOVERNMENT OF CUBA, AND BECAUSE THERE IS NO DESIRE TO HURRY AMERICAN TROOPS INTO THE ISLAND AT THE PRESENT TIME, THE PREFERENCE BEING TO WAIT FOR COOLER WEATHER.

The near approach to the signing of the protocol has revived the discussion of the personnel of the peace commission. There is good authority for the statement that Secretary Day will be at the head of the commission, and that two United States senators will be members of it. Senators Allison, of Iowa, and Gorman, of Maryland, have been prominently mentioned for places on the commission, and it is known that they have been under consideration by the President.

It is not believed by members of the administration that the commission can complete its work in time to cause an extra session of Congress to consider legislation which the treaty of peace will necessitate, although there is a prospect that an extra session of the senate might be called in November to consider the treaty of peace.

ANOTHER HERO

Added to the Long List of the Achievements of the United States Navy—It was an Unimportant Engagement, but the Heroism was there.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 11, 12:30 p. m.—One more name has been added to the small list of the navy's war victims. Emanuel Kourilourie, a coal passer on the gunboat Bancroft, was shot and instantly killed during a sharp engagement with Spanish riflemen at a point of land jutting in Cortis Bay, on the south coast of the province of Pinar del Rio, on August 2. It is not known how many Spaniards' lives paid for his, but the Spanish loss was undoubtedly severe. The Bancroft was cruising about Cortis Bay, on blockade duty, when a sail was seen close to the land, about ten miles to the northward. The gunboat's steam launch was armed with a one-pounder and Lieutenant Henry B. Wilson, with fourteen men, all carrying rifles, was sent in to intercept the stranger. She turned out to be a Spanish schooner.

When first observed, the Spaniard lay near the wreck of the Santo Domingo, recently sunk by the Eagle. By the time the steam launch reached that point, the schooner had worked into a port and a party of Spaniards, including a body of soldiers, was attempting to haul her ashore. The launch stood boldly in, and a brisk fire from her one-pounder speedily scattered the crowd. The Spaniards took refuge in high grass on the right shore, but in spite of the fact that the party in the launch was ignorant of the enemy's strength, the Americans went ahead with their work with admirable coolness.

James Munroe, a first class apprentice, swam to the schooner and made a line fast to her in order to pull her out. At the same time Valdemar Hobergreen, an ordinary seaman, dropped over the side of the launch and made for a pier where a small sloop rigged boat was moored. The launch then commenced to haul off the schooner, but the line parted, and while another was being run to her, the Spaniards, who had sought shelter in the woods, poured in a murderous rifle fire. Kou-

kurie, who was leaning over the side of the launch, was shot through the breast and fell dead. Fortunately no one else was even injured.

Instantly the men in the launch began a rapid return fire with their rifles. While Lieutenant Wilson manœvered the launch so as to take a line thrown by Hobergreen from the small boat, which he had shoved off from the pier. Her bow was pulled out and the one-pounder was opened on the ambuscade with such well directed aim that the Spaniards were routed without a chance to return the American fire.

The schooner had in the meantime gone hard aground, and being so damaged as to be almost useless, enough shells were sent into her to finish her destruction. She was loaded with green corn, grain and rum.

Commander Glover warmly praised the gallantry of the launch, which did not falter under heavy fire, but directed all its energies to rescuing Hobergreen, who alone on the wharf, was in a perilous situation.

Kourilourie was buried at sea the same afternoon. Among his effects was found a letter to his father, addressed to the wife of Siphanto, care of the United States minister at Athens, Greece.

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

Plans for Their Temporary Government Already Under Consideration by the President and the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Plans for the temporary government of Cuba and the territory which will be acquired from Spain as a result of the war, are now under serious consideration by the President and members of the cabinet. Porto Rico, as an actual acquisition to the territory of the United States, will be placed in charge of a military governor, who will exercise a supervisory control of all of the functions of government, under direction of the President, until congress shall determine upon a permanent form of government for the island.

The President, under the constitution and laws, has no authority to go beyond this preliminary or temporary stage in the establishment of any system of governmental control, and although it is altogether probable that in his message to congress on the subject he will exercise his constitutional privilege of making recommendations, upon congress alone will devolve the responsibility and duty of determining the character of the political relations which Porto Rico shall permanently bear to the United States. There are reasons for the belief that the President himself favors a colonial form of government, and that this view is shared by members of the cabinet.

Canada is cited as having a model colonial government, which is satisfactory alike to the majority of its people and to the mother country. This system, however, it is believed, can be put into operation only after the lapse of a considerable period of time, and after the people have demonstrated satisfactorily their ability to govern themselves intelligently in all legal matters.

Upon evacuation of Cuba, it is believed to be the intention of the President to establish for the whole island a temporary military government similar to that now in operation at Santiago. When order has been fully restored and the people have settled down to their peaceful occupations, it is believed to be the view of the President that a convention of representatives of the people should be called to vote upon the question of a form of government for the island. The presence of the army of the United States would be a guarantee that every citizen who would subscribe to an oath binding himself to support whatever form of government should be agreed upon, should have the unquestioned right to vote for whomsoever he pleased to represent him at this convention. The action of this body, however, would have to be submitted to the United States for approval or disapproval. It is pointed out that this convention of representatives of the whole people in the free exercise of their choice might express a wish to become a colonial dependency of the United States, or might favor a republican form of government, or possibly a majority might ask to be annexed to the United States. In any of these contingencies, it is believed that their wishes would meet the approval of the President and his advisers.

HER MISSION ENDED.

The Good Work Done by the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda—She has Steamed More than 10,000 Knots.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The steam yacht Wanda, Captain Miller, which has been in the service of the Associated Press for nearly four months as a dispatch boat, accompanying the American fleet and army in West Indian waters, arrived here from Porto Rico, this morning, having touched at Nassau en route, and having covered the distance of about 2,200 knots in six days under easy steam. On board were Col. Charles S. Diehl, assistant general manager; Mr. E. R. Johnstone and Mr. N. C. Wright, staff correspondents. The Wanda has steamed more than 16,000 knots in carrying news to the cable station in Jamaica, Hayti and St. Thomas, since leaving New York on May 3. The yacht witnessed the bombardment of the defenses outside of Santiago, was present at the landing of the troops at Daiquiri and Siboney, Cuba; witnessed the destruction of Cervera's fleet, having on that occasion taken on board eleven surviving officers and men of the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Pluton, and was present at the landing of the American troops at Ponce, Porto Rico. Now that cable communication has been restored in eastern Cuba and southern Porto Rico the necessity for dispatch boats has ceased for a time at least.

The Wanda has on board as a relic of the great sea fight of Santiago a six pounder quick firing gun taken from the deck of the Spanish cruiser Oquendo, by the Associated Press dispatch boat Cynthia. The Wanda brings mail from the fleet off Porto Rico and also carries mail from Nassau, owing to the irregularity which steamers now touching at that British port.

Wyoming Republicans All Right. DOUGLASS, Wyo., Aug. 11.—The Republican state convention, after two recesses, was called to order at 2:30 p. m., and the report of the committee on resolutions was read and unanimously adopted. The resolutions reaffirm in general terms the national declarations made at St. Louis in 1896; endorse the "twelve measures of the Republican party, protection and prosperity," approves the Dingley tariff law, supports the administration in its vigorous prosecution of the war against Spain; prizes annexation of the Hawaiian Islands; approves the adoption of the platform, F. W. Mondell, for governor, and DeForest Richards, for governor, were nominated by acclamation.

SCHWAN'S FORCES VICTORIOUS.

They Drive the Spanish From a Strongly Entrenched Position Inflicting Great Loss,

AND AMERICAN TROOPS ENTER MAYAGUEZ.



WASHINGTON, August 11.—The war department late this afternoon received the following: PONCE, via Bermuda, August 11. Secretary of War, Washington: Camp Near Hormigueros, 10th—Advance guard, including cavalry of this command, while reconnoitering northwest of Rosario river, near Hormigueros, developed strong Spanish force which lay concealed in hills north of Mayaguez. In general engagement that followed Lieutenant Byron, Eighth cavalry, my aide-de-camp, was wounded in foot and Private Fernberger, Company D, Eleventh infantry, and one other private, were killed and fourteen enlisted men were wounded.

It is reported that most, if not the entire Spanish garrison of Mayaguez and surrounding country took part in the engagement. We drove enemy from his position, and it is believed inflicted heavy loss. A wounded Spanish lieutenant was found in the field and brought into our lines. The conduct of our officers and men was beyond all praise. I propose to continue my march on Mayaguez at an early hour to-morrow. (Signed) SCHWAN.

Secretary of War, Washington: Following from Schwan: "Immediately after repulse yesterday the Spanish troops, joined by what were left in Mayaguez, moved in the direction of Lares. Have sent scouts in that direction. My command entered Mayaguez at 9 o'clock this morning. Schwan."

(Signed) MILES.

WAR MEASURES

Being Pushed Forward Vigorously in Porto Rico and the Philippines—Merritt's Purpose Before Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—A rumor was put about this afternoon to the effect that Secretary Alger in anticipation of the beginning of the formal peace negotiations, had cabled General Miles and General Merritt, in Porto Rico and the Philippines respectively, orders that looked like a cessation of hostilities. When his attention was directed to this rumor, Secretary Alger promptly pronounced it to be without foundation and as absurd and his words were practically repeated with emphasis by Adjutant General Corbin, through whose hands any such messages must pass. The publication of such stories, moreover, was deprecated as tending to encourage the Spanish government to further delay and passive resistance. As a matter of fact, General Miles seems to be pressing forward with the greatest energy and a cablegram received from him late in the afternoon reported the forward movement of General Schwan, in charge of the division of the American army and the ensuing skirmish.

Ernst's brigade is also advancing rapidly along the road to Albion and made what General Miles described as a very important capture at Camo. Merritt undoubtedly is pursuing his campaign in Luzon. It is stated positively that he is under no restraining order from the war department, but that it is left entirely to his own discretion when and how to attack Manila. Inasmuch as it has been reported from Cavite that he was simply awaiting the arrival there of the double turreted monitor Monadnock, it is presumed this attack will soon follow if it has not been already, for according to the calculations of the navy department the Monadnock is about due now at Cavite. While not quite clear as to General Merritt's purpose in deferring his attack until the vessel arrives, it is the opinion of the military officials that his plan is to plant the two monitors, Monterey and Monadnock, directly within range of the Manila batteries, and if a demand for surrender is refused, to batter down those defenses. Only fully armored vessels can be safely employed in such work, hence the delay on account of the non-arrival of the Monadnock.

Secretary Alger to-day cabled to Gen. Miles to apply immediately to the Porto Rican ports captured by him the tariff drawn up by the government for Santiago and other Cuban ports. This is in line with the policy of the war department of extending the American system of tariffs as possible over captured territory. The statement of the details of the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico is already receiving the earnest attention of the officials. Some provision is to be made for the treatment of the Spanish prisoners and for the disposition of the small arms and the artillery and war stores. There is also some naval property of value remaining in Cuban and Porto Rican ports and it is a question whether or not this should be demanded by us or be allowed to remain in Spanish possession. The conclusion has been reached by Secretary Alger to refer these matters to a military commission and Adjutant General Corbin is now looking up precedents for the guidance of such a commission. Possibly this commission would meet the question raised by the naval board as to the propriety of holding Morro Castle as a pledge until the formal signature of a treaty of peace.

The ordnance department of the army has succeeded at last in securing a smokeless powder adapted for use in the Springfield rifle with which nearly all the volunteer troops are armed. The powder used with the small bore repeating rifles was too powerful and a special powder had to be procured. This is now coming in from the manufacturers and being turned into fixed ammunition in such quantities as to warrant the belief that even should the war continue our soldiers would not be again exposed to the danger encountered at the battle of El Caney, through the betrayal of their presence by the blinding smoke of the Springfield.

OFFICERS ELECTED

Of the American Protestant Association. The Work Done.

SCRANTON, Pa., August 11.—The national convention of the American Protestant Association finished its business this afternoon and adjourned to meet next August at Pittsburgh, where will be celebrated the semi-centennial of the order.

Officers were elected as follows: Charles Kieker, of Missouri, right worthy grand master; William Cunningham, of Philadelphia, vice right worthy grand master; L. H. Ludeman, of Ohio, grand secretary; Theodore T. Massey, of Pennsylvania, assistant grand secretary; James T. Park, of Philadelphia, grand treasurer; James Armstrong, of Philadelphia, grand

chaplain; J. Bain, of Pittsburgh, grand conductor; John G. Smith, of New Jersey, assistant grand conductor; John Klingler, of Pennsylvania, inside tyler; T. Major, of Pennsylvania, outside tyler.

The proposed amendment to increase the number of degrees was defeated, but it was decided to give a prize of \$100 to the member submitting any degree work substitute which may be adopted at the Pittsburgh convention. A committee was appointed with power to dispose of a large quantity of accumulated lodge paraphernalia, most of it from defunct lodges. It was decided to retain the present charter designed formula.

The national benefit fund plan was adopted to substitute the present system of payment by lodges.

IRON AND STEEL

There is a Growing Improvement Noticeable in Both Markets.

PITTSBURGH, August 11.—The American Manufacturer will say to-morrow:

The growing improvement in the iron and steel trade is noticeable at nearly all points, although at some of the principal centers the improvement is rather slight this week. It seems that the situation is better in the west than it is in the east, however, as New York reports no material change with the midsummer dullness still reigning. The orders for pig iron are light, but consumption is large. There are reports of big steel rail contracts having been closed. The finished lines of iron and steel are rather quiet. At Philadelphia there is a general feeling that the pig iron trade is very close to an improvement. All pig iron users are watching the market closely. There is a better demand for bars. The merchant steel market has a firmer tone and the plate mills are running at full capacity. Structural material is in good demand and makers cannot promise deliveries early enough.

At Chicago prices are slightly stronger in the pig iron trade. Some of the southern furnaces have advanced prices on No. 3 foundry in the western market and the southern furnaces are being pushed for deliveries. Considerable bar material has been sold for car building, and there has been some heavy transactions in bridge material. Merchant steel is in good demand.

At Cincinnati the iron and steel trade is rapidly recovering from the effects of the war. The pig iron trade is fair at former prices, but in finished lines show no material change. In the Wheeling district some improvement is seen along the line of trade. Prospects in the sheet trade are good, and the merchant pipe trade is prosperous. The demand for nails has improved considerably.

Wire Workers Strike.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 11.—There was a considerable extension of the wire workers' strike to-day. The men in the Bascos works, one of the three trust mills in this city, have heretofore refused to strike, the union not having an organization in the plant. To-day, however, when the shifts were changed, the strikers forced their way into the mill and by persuasion induced about one hundred nail makers and wire drawers, who represent the best skilled labor in the works, to strike. The strikers are jubilant to-night and declare that they will secure other accessions to their ranks within a few days.

Not Settled Yet.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 11.—The wage scale committee of the window glass-workers association and manufacturers were in session until nearly midnight trying to settle the working rules for the coming season. The manufacturers, a week ago, granted an advance in wages, but the time of starting was left in dispute. To-night the manufacturers agreed to allow the co-operative factories to work nine months and the independent and association plants seven months, but refused to agree to the arbitration clause. Another conference will have to be held to settle the matter.

Coal Miners Strike a Failure.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 11.—The strike of the coal miners in the Pittsburgh district for the Chicago agreement is a failure. The operators in the third pool, where it is said the greatest number of violations have occurred, reported all their mines in operation to-day. The miners officials still claim that the men will quit work.

Bexenah Fights a Draw.

PORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 11.—Eugene Bexenah, of Cincinnati, and Johnny VanHeest, of New York, fought twenty rounds to a draw to-night at Princess Hotel. Both men were fresh at the end.

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY

Caused by Drink—New York Policeman's Appalling Act.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Policeman Henry C. Hawley, of the Tenderloin station, while in a fit of drunken rage, to-day shot his wife, his mother, Mary Hawley, his son, four years old, and his daughter, six years old. He then shot himself in the head. He was taken to Bellevue hospital, where he died soon afterwards. The others were taken to the New York hospital, where it is said that they would die.

The only explanation of the crime was a statement made by Hawley's wife before she lost consciousness, to the effect that "drink has caused all this."

When Hawley's mother momentarily recovered consciousness at the hospital this afternoon she made a statement in substance as follows:

"My son, Henry C. Hawley, had been drinking and appeared crazy. He shot his wife first and then shot me. Then he shot his two children and himself. The shooting occurred at our home about noon."

Owen Gallagher, employed in a shop at the rear of the Hawley apartments, saw a good part of the tragedy. Gallagher, with other workmen, had their attention attracted by hearing Hawley quarreling with his wife. The policeman was sitting in a chair at the rear window. He held a revolver in his hand and was looking at his barrel. Gallagher heard Hawley curse his wife, telling her "to get out of this." Then the policeman's mother came up and tried to get the revolver away from him. The old lady put her arms around her son's neck and endeavored to take the revolver away from him. He shoved her off and then the shooting began. Gallagher saw the policeman stand up and aim the pistol directly at the two little children. "He shot them down like dogs," he said.

As the mother was putting her arms around Hawley's neck, he was heard to be repeating this sentence: "I'll fix them all."

They Hastened the Day.

ST. LOUIS, August 11.—A sensation in upper social circles of St. Louis was caused to-day by the elopement and marriage of Charles R. Drummond, youngest son of the late James T. Drummond, the millionaire tobacco manufacturer, and Miss Maud Ringen, well known as an accomplished horse-woman and daughter of I. Ringen, the wealthy stove and hardware man of this city. The couple left here on an early train for Alton, Ill., and were there married by Squire Quedron. The young couple were engaged and the wedding day had been set for an early date in December. Preparations were being made for a fashionable wedding, but the couple hastened the day by eloping. They returned home after the ceremony.

A Closed "Incident"

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—The mutiny among the recruits of Companies C and D, of the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment, Tuesday, on the grounds alleged that their rations were insufficient, is, in the words of Lieutenant Colonel Barnett, their commanding officer, "a closed incident." Their serious offense has been condoned, their arms returned to them, and the three non-commissioned officers concerned relieved from their duties. The men show a grateful appreciation of Colonel Barnett's leniency, and promise to behave like soldiers hereafter.

As a Mark of Good Feeling.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—The President to-day appointed Judge J. M. Hobson, father of Lieutenant Hobson, of Merrimack fame, postmaster at Greensboro, Ala. Mr. Hobson is a Democrat, and the nomination was made at the earnest request of his Republican fellow townsmen as a mark of good feeling.

The Pope's Health.

ROME, Aug. 11.—By Dr. Lappont's advice the pope remained out of bed only four hours to-day. In an interview to-day the doctor explained that the pontiff was fatigued by the preparation of his recent encyclical, but he hoped the pope would be up to-morrow all day and that he would resume his audiences on Saturday.

No Wonder they are Excited.

PERTH, West Australia, August 11.—Advices from Kalgoorlie say thousands of people are rushing to the vicinity of Lake Gwynne, close to Kanown, where a nugget of gold weighing ninety-five pounds was recently discovered. The excitement in the mining districts is reported to be intense.

Home for Incubable.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., August 11.—The board of directors of the state asylum for incurables will meet at White Sulphur Springs to-morrow. All the members will be present except Mrs. Frank Heermans, of Kingwood. The board will examine architects' plans for the entire institution.

Private Snodgrass' Misfortune.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., August 11.—Glenville Snodgrass, private in Company G, of Fairmont, was badly injured by falling under a street car to-day. His right thumb had to be amputated. His left toe was badly mashed.

Senator Vest Improving.

CAPON SPRINGS, W. Va., August 11.—Senator G. G. Vest, of Missouri, whose health has been a source of anxiety to his friends, is improving rapidly. He expects to remain here until the first of September, and is displaying a lively interest in the war.

Admiral Kirkland's Serious Condition.

VALLEJO, Caln., Aug. 11.—Rear Admiral Kirkland was very low to-day, the physicians having to resort to artificial respiration to keep him alive. He is so weak that he may pass away at any moment.

Movements of Steamships.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Pennland, Philadelphia. HAMBURG—Arrived, 10th: Phenicia, New York. BREMEN—Arrived, 10th: Saale, New York. ROTTERDAM—Arrived, 10th: Werendam, New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, generally fair; western winds. For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, partly cloudy weather, preceded by showers on the lakes; fresh south to southwest winds, diminishing.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepp, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. 65 8 p. m. 68 11 a. m. 70 1 p. m. 72 3 p. m. 74 5 p. m. 76 7 p. m. 78 9 p. m. 80 11 p. m. 82 Weather—Fair.